



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

comes to break camp for the coast and the homeward voyage, the goodly feast is spread, and the comrades for the last time turn down their glasses to the chorus of the Song of the Mounted Infantry :

Und sind die Wirren wieder hier beendet,  
Und herrscht in China Ruhe, Frieden, Glück,  
Dann kehr'n wir heim zum lieben Vaterlande  
Und denken an die schöne Zeit zurück.

The author combines the many-sided instructiveness of Humboldt with the irrepressible humor of Bourke in his happiest vein. The volume is handsomely bound, and printed in Roman type, and is enriched with seventy excellent illustrations from photographs, an appendix of notes which show wide reading in a number of languages, and a map of the province of Chi-li.

JAMES MOONEY.

*Mat and Basket Weaving of the Ancient Hawaiians, Described and Compared with the Basketry of the other Pacific Islanders.* By WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, A.M., *Director, etc.* *With an Account of Hawaiian Nettings.* By JOHN G. STOKES, *Curator of Polynesian Ethnology.* Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Vol. II, No. 1, Honolulu : Museum Press, 1904. 4°, 144 pp., 153 figs., 16 pl.

As the title states, Messrs Brigham and Stokes treat exhaustively of Hawaiian matting, basketry, and netting, making extensive studies in other parts of the Pacific also for purposes of comparison. Dr Brigham has arranged his topics chiefly by materials, but the peculiar nature of each one of the substances used makes that order practically structural as well. Here is his table of contents :

*Palm stems.* Shields.

*Pandanus.* Hats, mats, pillows, baskets, sails, garments, covered cord, Fijian baskets.

*Freycinetia roots.* Baskets.

*Fern stems.* Baskets, fish traps.

*Grass.* Makaloa mats, rush mats, cord, bambu fans, combs, spears, clubs, sandals.

*Australian baskets.*

*Hibiscus fiber.* Mats of the Samoans.

*Baskets of the Maori.*

*Banana fiber.* Loom work of the Caroline islanders ; dress mats.

*Olona fiber.* Nets, koko pun puna.

The foregoing are the principal substances and types of workmanship,

but the very first pictures prove how Nature is ever present in that insular area with materials and suggestions. Figure 2 shows a good sized fish carried along by means of a ki leaf (*Cordyline terminalis*), the outer end wrapped in a half-knot about the body.

A list of the textile plants follows :

Flax (*Phormium tenax*).

Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

Pandanus (*Pandanus odoratissimus* et al. sp. and *P. Caricosus*).

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*).

Hibiscus (*Pariteum tiliaceum*).

Banana (*Musa* var. sp.).

Grass, riki riki.

Sedge (*Cyperus laevigatus*).

Oloná (*Touchardia latifolia*).

Mamaki (*Pipturus albidus*).

Ieie (*Freycinetia arnotti*, and in Tahiti *F. demissa*).

Iwaiwa, ferns.

Ki leaf (*Cordyline terminalis*).

The dyes used are —

Crimson. By mixing inner bark of roots of nonufi'afra (*Eugenia malaccensis*) with sea water and lime.

Yellow. Turmeric and oil ; and from bark of the nonu (*Morinda cetrifolia*).

Purple. Young shoots of mountain plantain soa'a (*Musa fehi*).

Brown. By mixing inner bark of pani (?) with sea water.

Black. By burying in soft mud of a tan patch.

It is noted at a glance that the Hawaiians and other islanders dealt with in these excellent monographs were better provided with raw materials for their varied textile work than were the American Indians on the Pacific coast. The fact that the insular environment embraces also our Philippine islands, makes the study of the subject more interesting and pertinent.

How easy it was to convert a coco palm leaf 10 or 12 feet long into either a receptacle or a vehicle, as Mr Brigham shows in figures 1-4 ; but in the very next illustrations the same leaves shredded are wrought into the finest twills. Figures 8-16 are examples of checkerwork, twilling, twining, and openwork on fans with artistic handles and borders. On pages 8-15 will be observed the *playing* with oblique warps and wefts occurring in many parts of the Pacific, by which geometric and even animal forms are created on borders. These cunning islanders have

caught the knack of covering up strong coco fiber with finer materials (see fig. 28, p. 22). Indeed, from cover to cover in these monographs one is in the midst of surprises as he makes a mental comparison with the natives of the Pacific coast of America. Among the islanders are found coiled work on several foundations, with continuous and interrupted joining; false bottoms to baskets in different weaving, which recalls the Eskimo fashion of a piece of hide for a start; twined weaving, in every variety but one, which would make California Indian women stare; wicker work in rattan; pandanus mats and hats of leaves sewed together as in tule mats; tapa cloth in perfection. And yet the differences in the finished products are also striking. Forms, materials, functions, and designs vary greatly. The absence of the coco fiber and the long rattans eliminates from the American textiles the wonderful braids, knots, and borders, which by their ingenious varieties puzzle the student who tries to work them out.

Mr Brigham devotes a great deal of attention to mats and mat making; this is well deserved, for many of the mats require twelve months' work, and all of a woman's skill to complete. The finishing of a mat of this kind was made the occasion of no little rejoicing. All the women of the neighborhood familiar with the manufacturer were summoned on a given day to bathe the mat. On assembling, they proceeded to wash the mat in fresh water and after stretching it out to dry they adjourned to the house to partake of the feast provided by the hostess to celebrate its completion. The author is careful to collect the folklore of mats in Fiji and elsewhere.

The processes of weaving elaborate specimens is continued in soft basketry or wallets and in those used for clothing. Specimens from some of the islands are most gorgeous. The method of ornamenting the wallets is quite un-American, for in the last named all kinds of surface decorations are a part of the technic. Not so in the Malay-Polynesian area, where a stout wallet forms the inside, working part, while the most highly decorated outside is quite another affair.

The author devotes a section to the sandals of pandanus, dracæna, hau bark, banana, etc., whose use is made necessary by the glassy lava from the volcanoes.

In this connection attention must be drawn to the fact that the gourd takes the place of pottery in Hawaii and that the watertight cooking basket was not known. The double wallet is imitated in immense variety, however, in the basketry of all kinds, and netting of curious workmanship is closely wrought about the gourd. The last-named article furnishes the vessel, and the weaving or knotting the vehicle.

Mr Stokes has done thorough work on the nets and netting of the Hawaiians. Nature was bountiful to them in materials, giving the fibrous husk of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*); the sedge, ahuawa (*Cyperus laevigatus*); bast fibers of the hibiscus, hau (*Pariteum tiliaceum*); waoke (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), the kapa fiber; and, most of all, oloná (*Touchardia latifolia*). Human hair and, later, horse hair, were enlisted for special uses. The shuttles and gauges employed were not different from our own. Nettings, according to the authors, had three functions: the coarsest for fishing; a special kind for featherwork (see Brigham, *Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum*, II, no. 1); and for kokos, or bags of netted or knitted cord, which, says Stokes, when suspended looked like inverted hemispheres superposed by elongated cones. Technically, each koko had three parts: the piko (navel), or starting ring, A to O; hanai (belly), the netted portion, methods of technic, A to M; and the alihi, or kakai, the cords looped or knotted into the upper edge of the hanai to serve for carrying or suspension. For gathering these there are two plans.

There are thirty-two pages of text devoted to the kokos; forty-nine illustrations, some containing several figures, and most of them working drawings.

Every student of the ethnology of the Pacific must have access to these excellent monographs.

O. T. MASON.

### SOME NEW BOOKS

The Psychic History of the Cliff Dwellers, their Origin and Destruction. By Emma F. Jay Bullene. Denver, Colorado: The Reed Publishing Company, 1905. 12°, 256 pp., ill.

By the application of psychometry the author aims to show the origin of the Cliff-dwellers "and the general Norse relationship to the Mound Builders, the Toltecs, Aztecs and their descendants, the Pueblo Indians." [!]

Some Indian Land Marks of the North Shore. An Address read before the Chicago Historical Society at a Special Meeting held February 21, 1905. By Frank R. Grover. [Chicago: n. d.] 12°, pp. 259-292, ill.

The Anthropology of the State of S. Paulo, Brazil. Second enlarged edition. By Professor Dr Hermann von Ihering. São Paulo: Typography of the "Diario official", 1906. 8°, 52 pp., 2 maps.

A valuable treatise, with bibliography and two maps showing ancient and present tribal distribution.

Rionegra. Por B. Tavera-Acosta. Ciudad-Bolivar. (Venezuela.)  
Tip. y Encuad. de Benito Jimeno Castro. 1906. 12°, xi, 150 pp.

Contains considerable anthropological data.

Supplementary Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. Volume I. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905. 4°, viii, 220 pp., ill.

CONTENTS: Stamps on Bricks on the Aurelian Wall at Rome. By George J. Pfeiffer, Albert W. Van Buren, and Henry H. Armstrong.

La Civita near Artena in the Province of Rome. By Thomas Ashby, Jr. and George J. Pfeiffer.

Carsioli: A Description of the Site and the Roman Remains, with Historical Notes and a Bibliography. By George J. Pfeiffer and Thomas Ashby, Jr.

Die Aphrodite von Arles. By Arthur Mahler.

A New Variant of the "Sappho" Type. By Herbert Richard Cross.

The Christian Sarcophagus in S. Maria Antiqua in Rome. By Charles R. Morey.

The Text of Columella. By Albert W. Van Buren.

The Date of the Election of Julian. By Charles R. Morey.

Report on Archaeological Remains in Turkestan. By Richard Norton.

Strandliniens Beliggenhed under Stenalderen i det Sydøstlige Norge. Af W. C. Brøgger. (Norges Geologiske Undersøgelse, No. 41.) Kristiania: I Kommission hos H. Aschehoug & Co., 1905. 8°, viii, 330 pp., map, pls.

The Cahokia Mounds, Madison and St. Clair Co's, Ills. By Cyrus A. Peterson and Clark McAdams. St. Louis, Mo., April, 1906. Broad-side, 19 x 24 in.

A plan of the celebrated group of 69 mounds, with three half-tone illustrations and brief description.

A Study in the Etymology of the Indian Place Name Missisquoi. By George McAleer, M.D. Worcester, Mass.: The Blanchard Press, 1906. 80, 102 + 2 pp.

Explorations of the Baum Prehistoric Village Site. By William C. Mills, M.Sc. Reprint from the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. XV, No. 1. Columbus: Press of Fred. J. Heer, 1906. Roy. 8°, 96 pp., ill.

Sociological Papers. Volume II. By Francis Galton, P. Geddes, M. E. Sadler, E. Westermarck, H. Höffding, J. H. Bridges and J. S. Stuart-Glennie. Published for the Sociological Society. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, xiii, 307 pp.

The papers treat of the subjects of Eugenics (Galton); Civics: as Applied Sociology (Geddes); The School in some of its Relations to Social Organization and to National Life (Sadler); Influence of Magic on Social Relationships (Westermarck); Relation between Sociology and Ethics (Höfding); Guiding Principles in the Philosophy of History (Bridges); Sociological Studies (Stuart-Glennie).

Material zur Sprache von Comalapa in Guatemala. Von Dr Jakob Schœmbs. Dortmund: Druck und Verlag von Fr. Wilh. Ruhfus, 1905. 12°, xi, 237 pp.

The So-called "Gorgetts." By Charles Peabody and Warren K. Moorehead. Phillips Academy, Department of Archæology, Bulletin II. Andover, Mass.: The Andover Press, 1906. 8°, 100 pp., 19 pl.

Kwakiutl Texts. By Franz Boas and George Hunt. Memoir of the American Museum of Natural History. The Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Vol. III, part III. Leiden: E. J. Brill, Ltd.; New York: G. E. Stechert, 1905. 4°, pp. 403-532.

Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida. By John R. Swanton. Memoir of the American Museum of Natural History. The Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Vol. v, part 1. Leiden: E. J. Brill, Ltd.; New York: G. E. Stechert, 1905. 4°, 300 pp., maps, pls., figs.

The Koryak. Religion and Myths. By Waldemar Jochelson. Memoir of the American Museum of Natural History. The Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Vol. vi, part 1. Leiden: E. J. Brill, Ltd.; New York: G. E. Stechert, 1905. 4°, 382 pp., map.

Haida Texts and Myths. Skidegate Dialect. Recorded by John R. Swanton. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 29. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905. 8°, 448 pp.